

# Parts of speech

## A) Subject pronouns

Tell who is doing the action. They replace nouns or names in a sentence. Subject pronouns are often used for emphasis or clarity

- Yo: I
- Tú: You (singular, informal)
- Él: he
- Ella: she
- Usted: You (sing., formal)
- Nosotros: we
- Vosotros: y'all (plural, informal) \*Only in Spain
- Ellos: they (all-male or mixed groups)
- Ellas: they (all-female)
- Ustedes: You (plural, formal)

## B) Nouns

- Nouns are people, places, things, or ideas.
- In Spanish, nouns are either masculine or feminine.
- Most masculine nouns end in -L, -E, -R, -O, or -N.
- Most feminine nouns end in -a.
- Exceptions: non-concrete nouns that end in -ma are masculine.

EX. el poema

- Nouns that end in -ción, -sión, -tud, -dad, -dad, -ie or -umbra are feminine.

## C) Definite Articles: These mean "the" in English.

They can be singular, plural, masculine or feminine.

|           | Singular | Plural |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| masculine | el       | los    |
| feminine  | la       | las    |

## D) Indefinite Articles: These mean a(n) or some in English

|           | Singular | Plural |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| masculine | un       | unos   |
| feminine  | una      | unas   |

E) Adjectives: words that modify or describe a noun.

Ex. The red shirt.

In Spanish, adjectives go after the noun + agree with the noun in gender and number.

Ex. La camisa roja    Las camisas rojas

El sombrero rojo    Los sombreros rojos

If an adjective ends in ~~a~~ "e", it has the same form for masculine + feminine words.

Ex. La camisa verde    El sombrero verde

F) Adverbs: modify or describe a verb. (ex. He runs quickly)  
-mente is a common ending for adjectives.

Ex. mal (badly); peor (worse); poco (a little); mucho (a lot)  
lentamente (slowly); rápidamente (quickly)

G) Verbs - an action word. In Spanish, all verbs end in -ar, -er, or -ir when they are in the infinitive (before you conjugate them).